The proximate departure of a Minister Plenipotentiary to represent our Government near that of the Republic of Chile induces us to invite the earnest attention of the Administration to a subject of great importance to our fellow-countrymen settled in to their social rights; to educate their children without the supervision, inspection, or interference | Constitution. of clergy distasteful to thom; to worship their Creator openly, as taught by their forefathers; to inter their dead without the perils of a mob during the act, or subsequent exhumation and insult to the remains of their loved lost. The urgency of their is possessed by each State only as part of that combinawants has been made known to us personally, as well as by letters from the most responsible sources: and, as the latter state facts succinctly, we prefer quoting from them to further comments of our own:

"With reference to Chile, I wish you would do something towards interesting our Government in the cause of religious teleration in that country, which in this respect seems relapsing into the bigotry of the dark ages. See what Russia, France, and Austria have done in Turkey towards obtaining toleration and protection for the christian subjects of the Porte; and why should not our Government extend its sheltering arm over the faith of those of our people whose lot has been cast in a land far less liberal on that point than even Turkey itself?

"Mr. Cass took ground on the subject during the last session of Congress, on the occasion of presenting a petition pertinent to the question from a society of Baptists and other sects, I think; and it would be well if this step were followed up by some steps on the part of the Execu tive, through its representatives abroad, to the effect of requiring from all foreign Governments that our people who may be settled among them shall be allowed to have places of worship and schools for the education of their children not subject to any supervision, intervenits inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties have places of worship and schools for the education of tion, or control on the part of the clergy of the established church, be it Roman, Greek, Anglican, or Mohammedan. You are aware that the Protestant foreign residents at Valparaiso have for fifteen years past been allowed to assemble for worship in rooms attached to priwate dwellings, and that the present Executive of Chile has even privately intimated to them that they might proceed to erect a chapel more adequate to the purpose and better fitted to accommodate their increasing numbers; but that they must do it in a very quiet, unostentatious way, (meaning that neither bell nor spire should be attached to it.) as the public celebration of Divine worship, according to any other than the Roman Catholic forms, was clearly prohibited by the constitution. Now, by virtue of this intimation, subscriptions were set on foot by the American and English residents of Valparaiso for the purpose of building Protestant chapels, and sufficient money has been obtained for erecting two-the British Government having, with its usual generosity, and as authorized by act of Parliament, granted in aid of its subjects in Chile a sum equal to that which they had themselves contributed for the object in view. "But things have changed in Chile since the move-

ment was commenced by the foreigners there. The most intolerant class of the church have been gaining strength daily since that period, and their numbers much increased by fresh arrivals from Europe, with the cognizance, if not at the instance, of the Government, which, in the absence of popular support, is supposed willing to seek strength from an alliance with that power. Such being the case, it is to be feared that the private and informal "intimation" upon which the foreigners acted in raising subscriptions will prove unavailing; and whenever they proceed to carry their laudable object into effect the zealous and intolerant class above referred to will invoke the aid of the constitution to prevent them, unless, indeed, the American and English Governments step in, as Russia, France, and Austria have done in Turkey, and require that their people should be permitted to worship God according to their own consciences; not by stealth, as it is at present, or by the mere connivance of the authorities, but in the broad light of day, and in temples duly consecrated to the service of the Supreme Being.

"You are perhaps aware that the present able representative of the United States at the court of Chile recently made an effort to negotiate a weaty with that country, in which he inserted clauses providing for toleration and education without Roman Catholic supervision, as far as Americans were concerned; but the Government of (the then President) Gen. Bulnes seized the first opportunity of announcing to Congress that, although steps had been taken towards making a treaty with Mr. PEYTON, it was not likely any thing would be done unless he withdrew certain clauses which he had proposed! And you may remember that in the same session of Congress a bill was introduced by Mr. MANTT (now President of Chile) giving the Chilian clergy a certain supervision and control over the religious and moral instruction of all the educational establishments throughout the country, whose effect would have been to close the numerous excellent institutions of that kind directed by foreigners. Its ill consequences were so apparent, and would have been so prejudicial to those who had children to educate in the estant faith, that they made a united and vigorous effort to thwart the measure, and, with the aid of some liberal and enlightened members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, succeeded in having the bill laid upon the table in the Senate after it had passed the lower house. It may, however, be revived a any time, and under present circumstances would be very likely to pass

The preceding is from an enlightened and liberal fellow-countryman, who has passed a quarter of a century on the west coast of South America, of which the larger portion was in Chile. He might have added that the foreign Protestants at Valparaiso are particularly favored, those at Santiago, the capital, not having even the connivance of the authorities to authorize their assembling for worship, and the Archbishop claiming spiritual jurisdiction over even the Legation of the United States, the Minister of Foreign Affairs defending this, among other letters, in which such doctrine is avowed :* and also that the foreign Protestants who may die at the capital must either be buried within the | 20th of April. The party represent the grass to be good castle walls of Santa Lucia, a hill in the southeast quarter of the city, or be conveyed to the also conlived at cemetery at Valparaiso, eighty miles off, the friends paying toll to each parish church passed on the road.

The quotation which follows is from a letter writat Santingo:

air in the Alameda and elsewhere against the foreign here-tics in Chile, in which the people were warned that their religion was in danger. I am informed by Mr. —— that a party was stoned the other night whilst engaged at mid-night in burying a Protestant in the fort on Santa Lucia, and I have just learned from the American consul for Talcahuano that, among other like acts, the local authori-Talcahuano that, among other like acts, the local test ties refused permission to bury the dead body of an infant child, son of the captain of an American vessel, and that the body was of necessity taken to sea and put overboard. I have been thinking it would be well to send out some Catholic missionaries from the United States to Chile. What do you think of it? Those old Maryland Chile. What do you think of it? Those old mary and Catholics are pure, liberal, and enlightened christians and republicans. I think my friend — would suit the mission; if you see him, tell him so."

We dare say great good would result to the cause of true religion if some of our enlightened and virious ecclesiastics of the Catholic church would visit their brethren in South America. Meanwhile we invite the attention of our Government and the a portion of our people are suffering.

* See "Memoria solere los incidencias occurridas en *See "Memoria solere los incidencias occurridas en el matrimonio Del Honorable Señor Barton, Encargado de negocias de los Estados de America, con Doña Isabel Astabumaga, ciudadana Chilena, en que se justifica la conducta del Gobierno. Presentada al Congress Nacional de 1849. Par Manuel Canido Vial."

The Annapolis Republican says that Robert Fenwick, son of Dr. William Hammond, of Anne Arundel county, received very serious wounds in the hand and side by the accidental discharge of a gun on Saturday last, which have since terminated fatally.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. In the speech of the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, printed in your paper of Monday, he talks of State rights and State FROMOUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

STATE RIGHTS.

sovereignty without saying what these are. Believing them not to be imaginary quantities, they should be defined and enumerated; then one could judge of them by comparing with the Constitution of the United States. by comparing with the Constitution of the United States. Such of these rights as are argumentative could then be argued on sound principles and by reference to the great umpire, the Constitution of the United States; for it will about to depart for Ireland; London has emptied that distant extremity of our continent. We refer be admitted, we think, by all who are not enemies to the Constitution, that no State can have a right adverse to the Constitution.

General impulse, and have left metropolitan smoke and fog for a few days' sojourn under bright skies

The Revolution was not a revolution of a State, but of all the States. The war was a war of a combination, not of a single State; what each State fought for is, therefore, what the combination fought for; what each State acquired is what was acquired by that combination, and tion, and to the extent which, as a part of that combination, she can legitimately exercise under the Constitution, which the people of each State, in conjunction with the people of other States, adopted under the declaration, "We the people of the United States," for purposes enumerated, "do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The Declaration of Independence says:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States;" and, as "free and independent States, they have the full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts which independent States may of right do," &c.

Now, which State, as a State, can do these things Not one. Therefore no one State is possessed of these at-

tributes of sovereign power. Moreover, the Constitution says:

" No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or co federation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, expost facto law, or law impairing the obliga-tion of contracts, or grant any title of nobility; or, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties. and imposts laid by any State on imports and exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and con-trol of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agree-ment or compact with another State or with a foreign Power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

These are sovereign powers, which, being prohibited to State, a State does not possess them, and therefore, to in the right direction, is regarded as a small measure. this extent, a State is not "sovereign."

probably be much unanimity on the subject.

There is no desire, we believe, in any one to deny to State her just rights and just sovereign powers; but we able objections, is regarded as, in the main, a judicious believe there is also an absence of desire (except with measure, and one which required great labor and good very few) to give to a State powers which she cannot ex- management to carry through. We think the great maercise and does not possess; therefore, we say again, if jority of the nation is satisfied with the product of the the just rights and just sovereign powers of a State were session, and abides with confidence in the fulfilment of the enumerated and defined, there would probably be much promises for the future. unanimity on the subject.

We call reflecting minds to another provision of our office has taken an oath to support:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the con-

The preservation of this Union, of our liberties, peace and prosperity, and the preservation of the rights of States, whatever they may be, depend upon the preserthe immense territories hitherto called Chinese Tartary vation of the Constitution of the United States ; therefore we cannot too carefully watch over its provisions.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

turday evening, having encountered a terrible hurricane off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday, which none on board one of the passengers :

"The Georgia left New York on the 5th instant, and had pleasant weather until Wednesday, 7th, about 10 A. M., on which day a severe storm suddenly arose, and continued until 1 P. M., when it abated somewhat. During this time the steamer behaved tolerably well. The storm which was from S. E., having continued to abate for perhaps an hour, suddenly changed into a perfect hurricane of wind and rain from N. E., attended by as boisterous a

sea as perhaps was ever witnessed.
"The ship then ceased to be under the control of her machinery, and the water rushing into her engine rooms in the course of a few hours entirely extinguished her fires and submerged a large portion of her machinery Of the four hundred souls on board not one seemed to have the faintest hope of escaping a watery grave. The pumps having failed to perform their office, windlasses and casks were put in requisition, and all hands labored incessantly to free the ship up to 9 P. M. Thursday night, when the violence of the sea had sufficiently abated to allow the fires to be rekindled. For some hours after this they were unable to make the engines work, and they again commenced the work of bailing with renewed Success at last crowned their efforts. In the course of Thursday night the machinery was got to work, and, having continued their work of bailing up to Satur day morning, their safety was assured by a cessation of During all this time not a soul on board had slept and not a meal had been cooked."

FROM OREGON.

The Oregonian of the 6th of August says the Pacific railroad exploring party, under command of Capt. Mc-CLELLAND, U. S. Army, which left Vancouver a few days since, were at the base of Mount St. Helena when last heard from. We understand they expect to meet Gov. Stevens's party between the Cascade and Rocky mountains, and trust the endeavor to find a direct route to Puget's Sound will be crowned with success.

The first ox-teams arrived at Portland, across the plains on the 1st August. They left St. Joseph (Mo.) on the on the whole route.

The Portland papers of the 13th August say: "The weather is remarkably fine and comfortable. The crops are abundant, and the farmers are all busy with the last of harvesting. We judge that two-thirds more produce has been raised this year than any other since Oregon ten by a distinguished and intelligent American still was settled by the white man." The Times had been presented with some specimens of wheat and oats raised a few miles north of the Santam river. The wheat heads were over six inches long on an average, and 24 inches in circumference, containing over two hundred kernels to gers of certain highland magnates who fancied that these the head! The oats were good eight feet tall-the heads measuring forty-one inches, containing four hundred oats to the head! The army worm, or some insect resembling it, is doing serious injury to the crops along the Colum-

FORGED PENSION PAPERS .- Charles L. Godfrey, Epping, (N. H.) and a member of the last Legislature of that State, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining from the Pension Office at Washington, on forged papers. the sum of \$1,274.71. Dr. Gilman, implicated with Godfrey, was also arrested, but it is said subsequently forfeited his bail and cleared out. Godfrey is in the last stages of consumption.

EXTRA PAY TO SEAMEN .- The Secretary of the Navy announces that additional clerical force has been employed new Minister to Chile to the privations under which in the Navy Agent's Department, and the delay that has heretofore occurred in the payment of seamen's claims for extra allowance will be obviated.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, (ENGLAND,) AUGUST 25, 1853. Parliament has adjourned; the Eastern questio s regarded as settled; the Camp at Chobham has and in a pure air; to take short rambles, and behold the sickle—or rather the seythe, which has usurped the sickle's place—applied to the ripening grain. Our communication will this week be a short one. We are out of the buz of political rumor, and we are not sentimental enough to "babble about green fields." But, independent of ourselves or our position, there is literally nothing new, political, literary, theatrical, artistical, or social. The Parliamentary sittings of Friday and Saturday were crowded with business of a routine nature, and only interesting locally and partially. Parliament was prorogued on Saturday by commission. Her Majesty's speech was of the customary character, announcing prosperity and promising peace. The public journals are now summing up what the session has produced, and what has been left undone. Sifted from the usual amount of chaff, the yield of good may upon the whole be taken to amount to a fair average crop, although it is impossible to forget that blight has fallen upon many a field of promise, and that in more quarters than one spontaneous tares have culpably been suffered to spring up and choke what otherwise might have yielded good fruit.

"The clear gains of the session may be said to be two-fold, namely, the extension of the Tax on Successions to landed property, and the passing of the Charitable Trusts Bill. The latter, though unwarrantably mutilated in com-pliance with the demand of Cardinal Wiseman, that he and certain other Catholic Trustees should enjoy a special and peculiar exemption from accountability, is still a and peculiar exemption from accountability, is still a great and positive good, insuring as it does to all other sects save that which professes fealty to Rome protection and redress against the peculation of hypocrites and knaves. As for the extension of the Tax on Successions to all kinds of property without distinction, its justice and its value have already come to be acknowledged by all classes and degrees of men, and the Minister who ha had the courage to propose and carry a measure of social equity so long delayed, and one which is so certain to yield yearly increasing resources to the public Treasury, is unquestionably entitled to the cordial thanks of the people at large."

The repeal of the advertisement duty, although a move The newspapers express a thankfulness for the repeal of If, therefore, the sovereign powers of a State were enu- the soap tax, the reduction of the duty on tea, and the merated and defined, with proper exception, there would almost tetal termination of the transportation of convicts to British colonies. The new bill for India, although a avowedly only of a temporary nature, and open to consider

The Times takes a curious but highly interesting survey of the probable future conduct of Russia with respect Constitution—the Constitution to which the people of all to China, and in great measure silences the apprehension the States have agreed, and to which every man holding that had began to prevail among the timid of our politicians, that Russia, now being compelled to let TURKEY alone for a season, would find vent for her desire of extended empire in Chinese Tartary and Thibet, and thus become dangerously proximate to the Eastern possessions of Great Britain. This journal says :

"Among other questions that have suggested themselves to our countrymen as arising out of the probabl issue of affairs in China is the bearing of that change on our Indian Empire. The Tartar dynasty extinguished in Chins, there will remain no tie between that country and and Thibet. These territories, thinly inhabited by Tartar tribes, and having neither outlets nor central points nor any other means of political unity, will be likely to fall under the influence, if not the dominion of Russia, as the paramount authority of northern and central Asia. They A NARROW ESCAPE.

We yesterday mentioned that the steamer Georgia, Capt.

Buddy, from New York, bound to Navy Bay, with three hundred passengers, arrived at Norfolk in distress on Saturday evening, having encountered a terrible hurricane passage of a great river, and at others it is crossed by merchants and travellers. The fear, however, is little more than imaginary, for Russia is a very old bugbear, thought the steamer could survive. The Norfolk Beacon and little more than a bugbear, in the East. It must first querors rather than conquered. It must effect the permanent occupation of territories considerably larger than its European dominions. It must create immense armies, with all the apparatus of war, at points where men, arms, and provisions at present can hardly be said to exist. It must do all this at a distance, to all practical purposes, far greater than that between London and the supposed seat of war. With the class of ships now actually preparing for the ocean route, we may expect to be able to transport armies to the feet of the Himalayas in two months at the least; yet it is out of the question that Russia can march an army from any civilized part of her dominions to the passes of the Himalayas in less than a twelvementh. We are disposed, then, to lay aside this new fear, as hardly worth a moment's attention to us, whatever its import to a distant posterity. The only ground of alarm that suggests itself is the possible neces sity, or, what comes to the same thing, the possible imagination of a necessity, for British interference with the countries now about to be separated from China Proper. What if lust of territory and desire of promotion, dis guised in the form of patriotic alarm, should inspire an expedition into Thibet, or a policy towards that country vertain to result in a collision? What if we should cross certain to result in a collision? What if we should cross the happily difficult barrier that bounds our ambition northward, and enables a Governor-General to see, with out repining, as we hope, the northern terminus of our ests from his residence at Simla? To pass northward, to possess Thibet, to form political relations with the Tartars, are steps conceivable enough, but they place us ris-a-vis to Russia for we know not how many thousand

> Another subject which has excited the attention of the public during the week is the report that Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER, alias the EARL OF STIRLING, had sold his claim to the North American fisheries to a company in the might produce serious difficulties between the United States and England. We find the following observations lated to the Queen of Prussia. in a morning paper upon this subject. They are the echo

of the opinions of the British press : "It is not the first time that claims derived from the first Earl of Stirling have been attempted to be made the basis of a joint-stock company. The pretensions of the former speculation were, however, modest in comparison with this, which proposes to set nations together by the ears. It was merely an attempt to wrest from the colonists of Nova Scotia waste lands, which it was propose to confer on the red-handed baronets who derive their title from that province; and ended in burning the finlands might be made available as a bait to lure across the

Atlantic poor tenants whom they were bent upon evicting "There is very little reason to apprehend that the disant Earl of Stirling will ever present himself to a Washington Government armed with a decree of an American court of law in his favor. In the first place, he will find some difficulty in making good his claim to inherit any patrimony that may have belonged to the first Earl and many claimants of the minor honor of Baronetage, in Scotland, who are allowed, without any close inquiry, to assume titles because there are no estates claimed alo with them, and because no one having much interest in preventing a man from calling himself what he pleases

protests against the assumption.
"Again, it would not be easy even for an undoubte heir of Sir William Alexander to make good a title to whole provinces of waste land, seeing, in the first place that worthy never fulfilled the conditions of grant; in the second place, that Canada was occupied by King; in the third place, that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were in the unchallenged possession of France for more than a century after his claim had lapsed for non-performance; in the fourth place, that he contrived to extract compensation from the French Court for agree-

William Alexander or his heirs are to be declared bad, the title of the whole public of these provinces to the exclusive right of fishery on the coasts, as recognised by the

The great trade now carried on with Australia excites much interest and some alarm on account of its rapid increase. The value of British manufactures exported thither in 1850 was £2,602,252, and in 1852 \$4,222,205, besides brandy, Geneva, and other foreign products. The exports of the first half of the present year show a great increase over those of 1852. There is reason to expect that the entire exports of 1853 will be four or five times as great as those of 1850, and that they will reach the enormous amount of £10,000,000, or £12,000,000. This is exclusive of £6,000,000 of specie sent in exchange for bullion; and also of the exports of articles of foreign growth or production. In fact, the increase of this trade is one of the marvels of the age, since its amount at present is about equal to an eighth part of the whole trade of the kingdom in 1840.

here, and, in connexion with it, the arrival of Mr. Soule, The exports from the Australian colonies have also had a marvellous increase. In the two years the gold has States at the Court of Madrid. The appointment of Mr. amounted to £16,450,000. The other exports may be reckoned at £1,500,000 a year, making, since the gold began to arrive, a period of about twenty months, the value of the exports about £19,000,000. They are said to be more likely hereafter, as industry becomes better organized under the new circumstances of the colony, to be above rather than below £15,000,000 a year, and likely to increase continually. There is good reason, therefore, for the interest the trade now excites; but we do not see, so long as the caution which is necessary in all mercantile pursuits is exercised in this, any cause for alarm.

The subject of the harvest and the prospect of the cornmarket are now exciting a great deal of attention. We are now sojourning in one of the principal grain-producing districts of the kingdom. We have conversed with many intelligent agriculturists here, and find there is much apprehension of a great deficiency upon the Continent. Purchasers, both from France and Belgium, have been in the English market during the past week, and large quantities of wheat have been sold for exportation The consequence was that wheat advanced full 4s. per quarter between Monday and Monday. Again, the weather at present is far from being favorable at this critical period; and this, coupled with the decided upwards tendency of the corn market, excites apprehension in the money

Among the events of the week there are none which will be found to be of more interest and importance than the meeting held at Lloyds, on Thursday last, to receive from Lieut. MAURY his explanation of his system for collecting and disseminating information relative to the direction and force of winds and ocean currents, and meteorological observations in all parts of the world. Every where, has our estimable fellow-citizen been received in the most distinguished manner.

The subject of the proposed decimal coinage for this country is now much discussed. The committee proposes that the pound or sovereign should be the unit, and that

1	lils.		Mils.
	,000	(20
Half-sovereign	500	New silver coins ?	10
Crown	250		10
Florin	100		6
Shilling	50	New copper coins	2
Sixpence	25	Contact Contact	1

pressed their wishes for this change, and the evidence just collected from the best authorities is unanimous on the mischief of further neglecting it.

The new act for manning the navy has already come into operation, and promises to produce very admirable results. One regulation is, that spirituous liquors are not to be brought aboard her Majesty's ships without the ommander's consent.

Our foreign budget is still more meagre than our donestic one. Paris has been a blaze of fire-works and other truly French modes of celebration. The cost of the late fetes will be immense-the city of Paris paying one-half, said to have been of the most enthusiastic description The rise in corn was general throughout France last week; the southern and eastern districts are those in which be very deficient in quantity, but very fine in quality. The uneasiness about the grape, and consequently the wine harvest, has subsided. BELGIUM is in a very gay yet received the particulars of the ceremony; but the It sels, will be the only member of the corps diplomatique not present at the Royal marriage. The Belgian Journals are ecstatically eloquent on the honor and glory of having an Austrian Princess again to reign over them. In fact, says the Morning Advertiser :

"There seems to be a determination in certain quarters in Belgium to make this event an occasion for covertly taunting the present French Government. Some of the journals are incessantly harping upon the fact that a scion of the house of Hapsburg has been united to a prince in whose veins the blood of Cobourg is blended with that of the Bourbons; that one of the new married couple decends from Maria Theresa and the other from Louis XIV. They expatiate on the propriety of celebrating with kingly state the nuptials of such a high-born pair; the Burgomaster of Brussels, it will be seen, hailed their union as a guarantee of the independence of Belgium. There is something infinitely little in this; it is sneering at the self-proclaimed 'parvenue' Sovereign of the French and his non-royal bride; it is proclaiming a belief of the legitimacy and indestructible royal rights of the Bourbons, under the mgis of Austria. It betrays personal spite and fear quite as much as pride. Europe has a deep interest in the preservation of Belgian independence as long as the Belgians choose to preserve a separate nationality but Europe has marvellously little interest in upholding us ris-a-vis to Russis for we know not how many thousand miles. May that consummation be far from our day at least! Let us have a balance of power in Asia as well as in Europe, and there, as well as here, let us trust its maintenance to the preservation of many independent States rather than to the creation of two or three gigantic propped up by the legitimist despots of Europe."

In Austria, also, marriage seems to be the order of the day. A message from VIENNA of Sunday last states that the affiancing of the Emperor of Austria with the second daughter of the Archduke Maximilian of Bayania took place at Ischal on the 19th of August. The lady is very United States; and that the agitation of this question young, having been born on the 24th December, 1837; she is cousin to the Emperor of Austria, and nearly re-

> *There is no news from ITALY, except that the Pork has been assailed by groups of poor women with cries for bread and complaints of its price.

> The King of Ava has sued for peace, and thus there is not even a shadow of war throughout the British dominions.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, AUGUST 25, 1853.

We have as yet nothing new or definitive from the East; but all things indicate that no apprehensions are felt, at any rate in the West of Europe, that in its progress to settlement the question will assume an angry aspect. In France most of the from the capital. The Emperor himself, who was unable to make his contemplated visit to the springs in the Pyrennees, lest in his absence the public in-Bathing Establishment at Dieppe, which was brought into existence and made fashionable by his mother Hortense, in the time of the first Empire. understood that he leaves the Empress there for of Finance and Public Instruction. three or four weeks. NAPOLEON himself will return to Paris and soon repair to the camp of Helfaut, near St. Omer, on the British Channel, not far from Boulogne, so celebrated in his own history and his uncle's. The Emperor has ordered there, and proposes to command in person, a series of great military evolutions for the instruction of the army. He has invited the principal which lastly, that unless the titles of every landowner in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who does not derive from Sir cers to be present upon the occasion. I see that several At one point he finds the depth to be 125 feet.

Our own country, its men and its policy, have been cupying, during the last ten days, more than an ordinary share of public attention. First, it was the startling appearance of Mr. Sanford, our Chargé pro tem., in a perfectly plain suit of black, amid the brilliant uniforms of the diplomatic corps, at the reception upon occasion of the fete of the 15th. Then your distinguished fellowtownsman, Lieut. MAURY, and his scientific and truly American mission to Europe, became the subject of general and universally favorable notice in the press. The Moniteur itself, a few days since, contained a complimentary article on Lieut. M. and his labors for the advancement of navigation, stating that a copy of the fifth edition of his valuable work entitled "Maury's Sailing Directions" had been deposited for public inspection in one of the public offices of the Ministry of Commerce. The Kosta affair, too, is notably attracting attention

Sourz has excited surprise; it is regretted, and is perhaps regrettable, as affording ground for apprehension that the foreign policy of Gen. PIERCE's Administration it is asked, to send to Madrid a diplomatic representative towards whom it was known in advance the Queen's Government would be unkindly disposed, whose public course f there are any involved, in better hands for discussion and settlement, with an American Minister who would go to Madrid baving at least no prepossessions against him? Mr. Soule, it is remembered, was a man, a mature man, and an active decided partisan in politics before he first saw the United States. His Democratic principles, the principles with which he is imbued by birth and education, and which, from his stereotyped character as a public man, are, it is feared, of the ultra, dangerous, revolutionary French school, and bear to enlightened American Republicanism only that resemblance which license bears to liberty. His Americanism, it is strongly remarked, is only that of inoculation. Can it be of that pervadled, is only that of inoculation. Can it be of that pervading, strong, reliable type that should mark the representative of America in Europe? If Mr. Soulk have no longer that strong natural attachment to France—the lovely land where he was born and grew up to mankood—which might under supposable and even possible circumstances make it difficult for him to take a truly and exclusively American view of questions; if no longer French, is he not, it it asked here, rather cosmopolitan than American in his feelings, and therefore no fitting and no welcome in his feelings, and therefore no fitting and no welcome in his feelings, and therefore no fitting and no welcome in his feelings, and therefore no fitting and no welcome in his feelings, and therefore no fitting and no welcome in his feelings, and therefore no fitting and no welcome in his own proclamation: "We come among you." said in his feelings, and therefore no fitting and no welcome in his own proclamation: "We come among you," said the representative of the United States in Europe? For it is 'he, "without designs of conquest, and without the intenargued, and well argued, if the United States desire the pread throughout the world of their own Republican institutions, and to effect this by other means than the force of their arms, it must be their special care to prove to the world that American Republicanism is a very different thing from the French Republicanism of '93 or 1848, and from European democracy of the present day. It is beyond question that the appointment of Mr. Soule conditions was to be paid into them. Yet this is the state as American Minister to Madrid is but ill adapted to of things which the continuance of these negotiations inprove this; and the appointment is perhaps to be regretted for other reasons than those which render it so unacceptable in Europe. Your correspondent is far from allowing his exclusive Americanism to carry him to the length of depriving the country of the services which any adopted citizen of the United States may render in political functions exercised within the limits of the country, where they are surrounded by their fellow-citizens, to Turkey have publicly expressed their convicti promptly accessible to the influences of public opinion, controlled by a superior or over-ruled and absorbed in a large body of co-equal and thoroughly American colleagues, as in our State Legislatures and in Congress; but | feet, the Porte may fairly look to those Powers as her the public Treasury the other. The EMPENOR and EMPENS are at present at Dieppe, where their reception is said to have been of the most outbusinestic description. natural-born citizen that will not apply with equal force natural-born citizen that will not apply with equal force to the appointment of American representatives abroad—I mean of diplomatic agents. And really it seems to me it is ill able to sustain. scarcity is most apprehended. The new wheat is said to that in support of this position one might invoke without very violent straining some of the principles announced in Mr. Mancy's late excellent diplomatic circular.

All the papers are publishing the proceedings of the following preface, the address delivered to Mr. S. on that has oste Kosta affair, the Debats continues :

"In fact, the tendency of the United States to make themselves felt in the political concerns of Europe is beon his departure for Spain, whither he is going to per-form the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. The day before he embarked the flower of the Democracy of New York—five thousand persons it is reckoned—among whom was remarked the revolutionary junto of Cuba, the members of the Order of the Lone Star, &c., made a demonstration in his honor. And to the very extraordinary address delivered by Mr. Tolon, secretary of the permanent committee of the Cubans resident in New York, Mr. S. replied in language which certainly seems very little consistent with the usually supposed to actuate a diplomatic functionary charged with a delicate mission near a friendly Govern-

Mr. Soutz was in Paris a day or two since, and per

haps is still on his way to Madrid.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Lenolulu papers to July 16th afford a gloomy picture f affairs in the Sandwich Islands. The smallpox was raging with great virulence, and the unhappy natives were being swept off by hundreds. Within a single week there were five hundred and twenty-seven new cases of the disease officially reported. This was for only one neighborhood, and would probably be swelled to six or seven hundred by the reports from the other districts and islands. The natives are singularly predisposed to disease of this character. Their systems appear to be so enervated and ed. undermined by hereditary taint that the seourge finds in little more than twelve months. them ready victims. By the census of the islands, which was taken in 1850, under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, simultaneously throughout the islands, and by the best agents that could be employed, it appeared that the total population was 24,165. The deaths during the previous year had been 4,820, and the births 1,422 an excess of deaths over births of 2,898, or three deaths to one birth. The Polynesian says:

"Since the great mortality among the natives, occa sioned by measles and whooping-cough, in 1847 and 1848, it has been observed that the ratio of deaths to births has been gradually diminishing, and we learn that some of the missionaries, at their late annual meeting, reported an excess of births over deaths in some of their parishes. But this favorable indication seems destined to be of ten porary duration. A disease more virulent, though we less fatal, has been introduced here from Calif Ministers and men of mark in politics are absent which is rapidly spreading through the group, and we fear the capital. The Eupperer bigged who was ing-cough took off, it was believed, ten thousand; it can hardly be expected that the smallpox will take off less than half that number, notwithstanding the strenuous terests connected with this affair should suffer, has efforts that are making to counteract its influence by vacat last indulged himself with a visit to the Ocean cination and other means. Another census is to be taken in December next."

A public meeting was to be held at Honolulu on the 20th of July to remonstrate against the continuance in The Empress and Court accompanied him. It is power of G. P. Judd and Richard Armstrong, Ministers

> Just previous to the adjournment of the Hawaiian Pariament the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That, in common with the American people re mourn the death of DANIEL WEBSTER, a high officer of that Government, who was a firm supporter of the inde-

DEPTH OF NIAGARA RIVER .- An English gentleman who has been endeavoring to ascertain the depth of Ningara river at the Suspension Bridge has at length succeeded. THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The London Times of Saturday, August 27th, (the day of the steamer's departure from Liver-pool,) contains the following article on the Turkis h

The intelligence which has re ched us from Constanti-

The intelligence which has re ched us from Constantinople is very tardy and by no means satisfactory. The note agreed upon by the Four Powers and accepted by Russia was dispatched from Vienna on the 2d of August. It reached Constantinople on the 9th, but it was not till the 19th, ten days after its arrival, that any decision appears to have been taken upon it, and then the decision was a negative one with reference to the exact form of the terms proposed, and it was sent back to Vienna for further alteration. It is said that the changes required are not of an important character. But the important point is whether it be politic and prudent to require any such changes at all. If they are not of an important character. point is whether it be politic and prudent to require any such changes at all. If they are not of an important character it is the less reasonable to insist on them, especially when it is remembered that any fresh alteration involves a further reference to Vienna, and perhaps to the other Courts, keeps all Europe in suspense, prolongs a perilous and costly state of armament, out of which war may at any moment arise, and finally gives the Emperor of Russia another opportunity of breaking off the negotiation. In the interest of Turkey we can conceive nothing the new Minister appointed to represent the United ation. In the interest of Turkey we can conceive nothing more injudicious than these dilatory proceedings; for, al-though she was undoubtedly the injured and offended will prove a departure from the wise and patriotic rules laid down by Washington, and hitherto observed in the conduct of our foreign relations. Was it courteous to Spain, it is asked to sand to Madrid a dislocation of the dispute, and she seems to be taking advantage of the interposition of Europe in her favor to hold out for more than the award of Europe has conceded to her. If, as there is too much reason to superament would be unkindly disposed, whose public course since he became a citizen of the United States has evinced perhaps a special antipathy if not hostility to Spain? Would not the friendly relations of the two Governments be in safer keeping and the interests of the United States, to afford her a further pretext for delay; and it is a curito afford her a further pretext for delay; and it is a curious inversion of the parts originally assigned to the two
parties that Russia should profess her eagerness for a
settlement of the question on any of the terms which
have been proposed to her, while Turkey declines the recommendations of the Allied Powers, and sends back
their note for the further consideration of Europe. Whoever the authors of this alteration may be, they are evidently playing to perfection the game of Russin; for she
is thus enabled to claim credit of moderation on the one
hand, by her own immediate acceptance of the proposed
terms and of every modification suggested by the Western
Powers, while on the other hand she accourses all the adterms and of every modification suggested by the Western Powers, while on the other hand she acquires all the advantage to be derived from a prolonged occupation of ter-ritories not her own, and from the progressive exhaustion

of her antagonist.

Down to the latest intelligence there seems to have tion of modifying the institutions that govern you and the political condition which solemn treaties have guarantied. The presence of our troops will impose on you no new charges and contributions, but the provisions supplied will be paid for out of the military chesta 'at a rate to be fixed by agreement with your own Gov-'ernments." It seems that, instead of paying for all the provisions of the army out of the military chests, the General ought to have said that the revenue of the Prindefinitely prolongs, and we cannot imagine that any elight change in the tenor of the proposed arrangement is worth the sacrifice and the delay it must impose on all parties.

If the change required be unimportant, it is open to this obvious objection; but if it were more serious, which we believe it is not, then it might throw back the whole negotiation to the point from which it started, and would amou to a rejection of the proposed note. As, however, the Governments which have recommended this arrangement must instantly ensue upon the adoption of the proposed

it is ill able to sustain.

We hope these and similar considerations may have the requisite effect; but the length of time during which the proposal was under consideration shows that the confident anticipations of those who proclaimed the whole state, in consequence of the marriage of the Duke of BraBant with an Archduchess of Austria. The latter arof Mr. Soule the day before his sailing on his foreign rived at Brussels last Saturday evening. We have not mission. Even the moderate Debats publishes, with the their own, have not contributed to hasten the termina vet received the particulars of the ceremony, but the feel following preface, the address delivered to Mr. S. on that dependance Belge, without suggesting any reason for the fact, says that M. Barnot, the French Minister in Brusno means impossible that their influence is exerted to pro-long this deplorable and harassing state of affairs. Certainly no consistent supporter of the Ottoman Empire and the authority of the Sultan can have recommended themselves felt in the political concerns of Europe is decoming daily more evident; and, unfortunately, they do not seem to always take for their rule of conduct the respect due to treaties or the law of nations. One of the most regretable symptoms of this movement is the ovation in this instance, opposed its unaided resistance. If the which has just been given in New York to Mr. Sonle, upalterations now suggested in the note were important, who shall say that the unanimity of the Conference at Vienna, which constitutes the real strength of our posi-tion against Russia, might not be impaired? There cannot be a greater error in diplomatic transactions than to neglect to seize a favorable arrangement at the moment when it is offered, and we can only hope that in this instance the fresh delay that must ensue will not be pro luctive of more serious evils.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A society has been founded in London for the exploration of the ruins of Assyria and Babylonia. The Queen's husband, Prince Albert, has promised his patronage and support. It is estimated that a sum of £10,000 will be required to commence operations at once in various parts of Mesopotamia, and to prosecute the researches for the space of three years. A sum of from £1,400 to £1,500 has already been subscribed.

An aerial chariot, the invention of Lord Carlingford, has been sent to the Dublin Exhibition. It has two expanding wings to bear its weight and two screw wings to draw it ferward.

There is to be a subterranean railway built in Lor rom the lower end of Edgware road to the King's Cross The estimated capital for the execution of the work is £300,000. The length of the underground railway will be less than two miles and a half. There will be stations at very short distances, say at every quarter of a mile. The charge for the whole distance in the first-class will be only two pence. Every carriage will be abundantly lighted. It is expected that the line will be in full operation in little more than twelve months.

Father Mathew's wonderful reform in Ireland seems to need doing over again. The London Spectator states that in 1838 12,206,342 gallons of whiskey were consumed in that country, which decreased to 5,290,650 gallons in 1842. This was with a population of 8,175,000 souls. But now, with a population of 6,515,794 only, no less than 8,208,256 gallons are consumed.

Queen Victoria has prohibited the polka being danced in her presence.

A dreadful tragedy was enacted at Florence, Italy, on the 17th ultimo. The mistress of a family, who rul with absolute authority, exasperated the cook, a man of orderly character, to such a degree that in a moment of irritation he seized a carving knife and stabbed her to the heart. She fell dead on the instant, and the poor phrenzied maniac threw himself out the widow, and was was so broken that he cannot survive.

NIGER EXPEDITION .- An expedition up the river Tohadda, the castern branch of the Niger, is understood to have been decided upon by the British Government. Dr. Вавти, attached to the expedition from Tripoli to Bornou, having crossed a stream flowing from the southeast, and reported it ten feet deep and three-quarters of a mile broad, 250 miles east of the point upon the Tchadda reached by Laird and Oldfield's expedition of 1832, it is hoped that by this channel a water communication may be opened with the countries south of Lake Tobad. The scientific persons to be appointed will not, it is said, exscientific persons to be appointed will not, it is said, ex-ceed three in number, a suitable steam vessel being pro-vided for their conveyance by Mr. Macgregor Laird, un-der a contract with the Admiralty for finding steamers to explore the African rivers, dated January, 1852, and the expedition is intended to enter the river in June next, so and return to the sea. The entire arrangement differs and return to the sea. The entire arrangement differs from the former ascents of the Niger; the steamer being a private trading vessel, at the sole risk and expense of the contractor, a fixed sum being paid him for the conveyance of the Government officers as passengers, who will thus be able to pursue their investigations without exciting the jealousy and distrust of the native chiefs.